

AUSTRALIAN COLEOPTERA.—PART II.

By ALBERT H. ELSTON, F.E.S.

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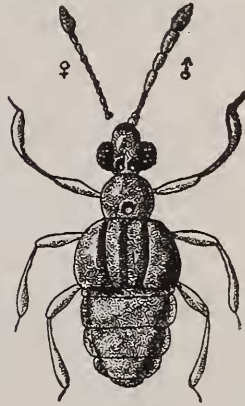
PSELAPHIDAE.

CTENISOPHUS CURVIPES, n. sp.

♂. Pale castaneous, with parts of elytra paler. Moderately clothed with short, white pubescence, becoming setae at apex of elytra, and absent from the middle of prothorax and elytra.

Head with a few more or less concealed subrugose punctures and two large shallow foveae between the eyes. *Antennae* long and moderately stout, the first two joints about twice as wide as joints three to seven, the first about as long as second and third combined, the second little more than half the length of the first, third to seventh are equal in length, each being slightly longer than half the length of the second, the eighth cylindrical, and about as long as joints three to seven combined, and as wide as the second, the ninth about two-thirds the length of the eighth and wider at apex than at base, the tenth perceptibly longer than the ninth, and the apical joint about as long as the tenth, wide near the base and obtusely pointed.

Prothorax about as wide as long, narrower at apex than at base, with a few scattered punctures, and a moderately large subbasal fovea. *Elytra* at base distinctly wider than prothorax, the margins sloping outwards towards apex, a longitudinal furrow on each elytron, starting from about midway between the suture and humeral angle, thence to the apex, and with a short subsutural stria; with minute scattered punctures. *Metasternum* with a deep furrow starting from near the coxae of the intermediate legs and touching the coxae of the posterior ones. *Abdomen*, dorsal surface with a few small punctures arranged in transverse rows, ventral surface impunctate, the third segment large with very small and shallow round foveae. *Legs* long and moderately thin, the anterior tibiae strongly curved, the intermediate slightly curved, and the posterior ones almost straight, all are dilated towards the apex. Length (♂, ♀), 1.5 mm.



Ctenisophus curvipes, n. sp.

♀. Differs in the antennae being shorter and thinner, the eighth to tenth joints being much shorter, the apical about as long as the ninth and tenth combined, and much wider, the eyes smaller; and the abdomen somewhat larger with its ventral surface nonfoveate.

Hab.—South Australia: Murray River near Morgan, flew to lamp at night (A. H. Elston). Type, in author's collection; co-type, I. 10934, in South Australian Museum.

The four long apical joints of the male antennae associate this species with *C. longicornis*, Lea, and *C. rivularis*, Lea, but it is readily distinguished from these and all other previously described species by the strongly curved front tibiae, these being quite as strongly curved in the female as in the male.

SCAPHIDIIDAE.

SCAPHISOMA BRYOPHAGA, n. sp.

Ovate, shining red, towards apex of elytra and tip of abdomen diluted with flavous, antennae and tarsi testaceous, club infuscated; scantily clothed with minute bristly hairs.

Head with a few minute, scattered punctures; antennae long and slender, with three-jointed club, the first two bead-like in shape, the apical longer than the penultimate and subovate. *Prothorax* transverse, sides evenly rounded, basal angles acute, with a very faint transverse subbasal impression and a few minute, scattered punctures. *Scutellum* semi-circular in shape. *Elytra* elongate, each with a distinct, slightly curved subsutural stria, starting from near the sutural angle, becoming fainter posteriorly and vanishing before apex; slightly punctured, the punctures minute and somewhat seriate. Length, 1.5 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Myponga, taken in moss (R. F. Kemp, A. H. Elston). Type, in author's collection; cotype, I. 12829, in South Australian Museum.

This species may be chiefly distinguished by its size and colour; the punctures, out of which the hairs emanate, are very feeble and barely perceptible with a simple lens.

CLERIDAE.

PHLOGISTUS.

The generic name *Aulicus* must now be eliminated from Australian catalogues; Gorham⁽¹⁾ considered that the American species should be separated from the Australian, and suggested the new generic name *Phlogistus* for the latter, Spinola having considered the type of *Aulicus* to be *nero*,

(1) Gorham, *Cist. Ent.*, vol. ii., p. 84.

not *instabilis*, as taken by Lacordaire. Blackburn⁽²⁾ commented on the above, but owing to the absence of a diagnosis of *Phlogistus*, retained the name of *Aulicus*. A description of the new genus has been supplied by Schenkling.⁽³⁾

PHLOGISTUS IMPERIALIS, Gorham.

This insect was originally described from Queensland. I have now to record it from New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia. As suggested by Hintz,⁽⁴⁾ there is no doubt Blackburn failed to recognize this species, but confused it with *P. episcopalis*, Spin., which name I have seen in his handwriting attached to colour varieties of *imperialis*. The latter species is very variable in colour, and apparently Blackburn had not seen a specimen of the typical colouring, otherwise he would probably have recognized it from the description given by Gorham. This species may be readily distinguished from *episcopalis*, Spin., *inter alia*, by its deep, quadratic, and reticulate punctures; those on the latter species being more shallow, not so square, and *not* reticulate.

PHLOGISTUS CORALLIPES, Chev.

A specimen from Tasmania differs from the typical form in having dark mouth parts and legs, only the front tarsi being reddish.

PHLOGISTUS MUNDUS, Blackb.

I have taken this species in the Flinders Ranges, South Australia, together with a colour variety, which has the head and prothorax almost black, the base and apex of elytra a beautiful bright violet, the middle part bearing punctures of a coppery tint, the legs blue, with the exception of the front tarsi and the under-surface of the front tibiae, which are ochraceous.

PHLOGISTUS MODESTUS, Blackb.

Blackburn in his description of the above mentions a variety, "pedibus sordide testaceis," as being probably only an immature specimen. I have in front of me nine specimens taken in the Mount Lofty Ranges, South Australia; they all have their legs testaceous, and do not appear in any way to be immature.

PHLOGISTOMORPHA.

This genus was proposed by Hintz⁽⁵⁾ to receive four species of *Phlogistus*, viz., *blackburni*, Schenk.; *apicalis*,

(2) Blackburn, Trans. Roy Soc. S. Austr., 1900, p. 122.

(3) Schenkling, Gen. Insect., Fasc. 13, 1903, p. 56.

(4) Hintz, Deut. Ent. Zeit., 1908, p. 709.

(5) Hintz, *loc. cit.*, 1908, p. 715.

Macl.; *croesus*, Blackb.; and *mastersi*, Macl., and is easily distinguished from the preceding genus by the terminal joint of the antennae, which has an almost quadratic form, and drawn out into four points with a bay in between each two of them.

PHLOGISTOMORPHA CROESUS, Blackb.

Specimens of this beautiful insect have been taken by Mr. J. C. Clark in Western Australia. It was originally described from South Australia.

PHLOGISTOMORPHA BLACKBURNI, Schenk.

The habitat of this insect was given by its author as "Australia." I have now to record it from Victoria and South Australia.

TROGODENDRON MONSTROSUM, Gorham.

There are two specimens, a male and female, of this remarkable insect in the South Australian Museum, taken at Bowen, Queensland. The male, which has the bifid termination of the apical joint of the antennae, differs from the author's description in having the prothorax strongly, the head slightly diluted with red, the palpi and labrum reddish-yellow; the lunate-shaped fasciae behind the middle of elytra have, particularly on the posterior part, narrow reddish-brown margins, which extend nearly to the suture, the oblique guttae near the apex have likewise reddish-brown fringes which are wider than the raised ivory portion. The female differs from the male in being much smaller, not having the apical joint of antennae bifid, and the reddish-brown margins on the fasciae and guttae less conspicuous or entirely absent.

TROGODENDRON RUFIPES, n. sp.

Upper-surface black, diluted here and there with blue, palpi, antennae, and legs red; slightly raised median fasciae on elytra ivory, with wider fasciae in front of, and touching, red; somewhat scantily clothed with long dark, interspersed with pale, hairs, apical fourth of elytra densely clothed with fine, depressed, golden hairs. Under-surface black, very scantily clothed with pale hairs.

Head densely punctured, the punctures small and somewhat rugose. Antennae extending nearly to base of prothorax, second joint about as long as wide and slightly wider at apex than at base, three to eight longer than wide, nine and ten much wider and obconical in shape, the apical about half as big again as the tenth, the outside apical angle rounded and the inside one obtusely pointed. *Prothorax*

about as long as wide, base much narrower than apex, somewhat globular, with a transverse impression near the apex, sides rounded and very much constricted at base, closely punctured, the punctures moderately large, deep, and in places slightly confluent. *Elytra* wider than prothorax and about thrice as long, sides slightly constricted near middle, to beyond the middle with large, deep, seriate punctures. On each elytron near the suture are two large protuberances, which have the sides almost as largely and deeply punctured as the rest of elytra, and the apices only slightly punctured. *Legs* long and slender. Length, 15 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Bribie Island (H. Hacker). Type (unique), in Queensland Museum.

Very distinct, and not readily associated with any previously described species. The median fasciae are slightly oblique, touching the margins but not reaching the suture, the reddish patch is extended beyond the ivory one and almost touches the suture. The basal joint of the antennae is infuscated on the outside, and the second half of the apical is slightly paler than the rest of the antennae.

TROGODENDRON TENEBRICOSUM, n. sp.

Black; palpi, antennae, legs (femora excepted), and post-median fasciae testaceous, upper-surface scantily clothed with moderately long, nearly upright, black hairs, except on legs which have pale hairs, and near apex of elytra with small patch of silvery hairs; under-surface very scantily clothed with grey hairs.

Head with a long transverse impression near base of antennae, closely punctured, the punctures moderately deep and rugose. Antennae stout, joints three to five a little longer than wide, six to ten obconical and gradually increasing in width, the last obtusely pointed at apex. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, sides rounded near middle, with a moderately deep transverse impression near apex and a deeper subbasal one; with dense punctures, larger than those on head, more or less rugose, and defining a longitudinal median carina. *Elytra* at base one and a half times as wide as middle of prothorax and more than thrice as long, humeral angles salient; to beyond the middle with large, deep, quadratic and seriate punctures, those on the fasciae a little smaller and nearly round, impunctate on humeral angles and behind fasciae. Length, 10-15 mm.

Hab.—Victoria: Melbourne (E. Fischer). Type, in author's collection.

I have before me only two specimens, sent me by Mr. F. E. Wilson, of this species, which is apparently very variable

in size. The post-median fasciae touch the margins and extend somewhat obliquely upwards towards the suture, but not quite touching it. The impunctate parts of elytra are glistening; the protuberances near the scutellum are rudimentary, only a small shagreened patch being visible, the knees are sometimes diluted with red and parts of the tibiae are infuscated. Comes nearest to *T. ephippium*, Boisd., from which it can be easily distinguished, *inter alia*, by the punctures on the head and prothorax being larger, disc of prothorax without deep depression, and the absence, near base of elytra, of two protuberances bearing tufts of hair.

ZENITHICOLA FUNESTA, Chev.

Hab.—Stradbroke Island, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia.

ZENITHICOLA CRASSA, Newm.

Hab.—Queensland and New South Wales.

EUNATALIS.

Schenkling⁽⁶⁾ stated that the genus *Natalis* of Castelnau (1836) was founded upon *N. laplacei* from Chili; to this genus were afterwards added two other Chilian and many Australian species. Subsequently (1906) for *N. punctipennis*, Germ. (from Chile), Schenkling proposed the genus *Neogyponyx*, but this must now be regarded as a synonym of *Natalis*. Klug (1842) did not recognize *Natalis* as a valid genus, but Spinola (1844) did so, incorrectly giving *porcata*, Fab., as its type; he was followed by most authors until recently. Schenkling (1909) therefore proposed that the three Chilian species should remain in *Natalis*, and the name *Eunatalis* be substituted for the Australian species.

STIGMATIUM VENTRALE, Macl.

This species is variable in size, ranging from 7 mm. to 10 mm. in length. It has now to be recorded from Queensland, Stradbroke Island, and South Australia.

STIGMATIUM GILBERTI, White.

This insect is widely distributed in Australia, and somewhat variable *inter se*. On two South Australian specimens there is a distinct dark narrow band across the reddish portion of the elytra, about midway between the base and where the black commences; the oblong subapical spots of pale hairs extend right to the apex.

(6) Schenkling, *loc. cit.*, 1909.

PHAEOCYCLOTOMUS CHLOROPUS, Kuw.⁽⁷⁾

This insect was originally described from New Guinea. I have now to record it from North Queensland.

ELEALE.

The insects belonging to the genus *Eleale* are, with two exceptions, peculiar to Australia. I have not yet seen either *E. advena*, Chev., from Chile, or *E. pantomelas*, Boisd., from New Zealand, so am unable to speak with any degree of certainty, but believe that these two species have been incorrectly assigned to it. The members of this genus, as indeed with some of the allied genera, are very variable both in colour and size, and in compiling the following table I have endeavoured, as much as possible, to distinguish the species by their sculpture, and have only resorted to colour when there could be no danger of confusion or variability of the species. Only those species that I have been able to identify with confidence have been included in the table:—

- A. Elytra bicoloured, in parts testaceous.
- a. Apex of elytra pale *lepida*, Pasc.
- aa. Apex of elytra dark.
- b. Apical joint of antennae distinctly emarginate *pulchra*, Newm.
- bb. Apical joint of antennae not distinctly emarginate.
- c. Base of elytra pale or not entirely dark.
- d. Prothorax transversely wrinkled *apicalis*, Macl.
- dd. Prothorax not transversely wrinkled *pallidipennis*, n. sp.
- cc. Base of elytra entirely dark.
- e. Prothorax transversely wrinkled *sellata*, Pasc.
- ee. Prothorax not transversely wrinkled *fasciata*, Macl.
- AA. Elytra unicoloured, not testaceous in parts.
- B. Punctures on disc of prothorax transversely wrinkled.
- f. Apical joint of antennae emarginate.
- g. Sides of prothorax straight.
- h. Antennae pale, club dark ... *smaragdina*, Chev.
- hh. Antennae metallic, club black *aspera*, Newm.
- hhh. Antennae metallic, club reddish-brown *viridicollis*, Macl.
- gg. Sides of prothorax rounded.
- i. Apex of elytra lightly punctured and glistening.
- j. Club of antennae black.
- k. Prothorax with a strong longitudinal carina ... *carinaticollis*, n. sp.
- kk. Prothorax without such a carina *reichei*, Spin.

(7) Kuwert, Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg., 1894, p. 456.

- jj. Club of antennae pale.
 l. Antennae entirely pale ... *simplex*, Newm.
 ll. First eight joints of antennae dark ... *intricata*, Klug.
 ii. Apex of elytra deeply punctured and not glistening.
 m. Prothorax with a longitudinal carina ... *illaetabilis*, n. sp.
 mm. Prothorax without such a carina.
 n. Apical joint of antennae lightly emarginate.
 o. Prothorax with strong transverse wrinkles ... *margaritacea*, n. sp.
 oo. Prothorax without such wrinkles ... *viridis*, Guér.
 nn. Apical joint of antennae deeply emarginate ... *robusta*, n. sp.
 ff. Apical joint of antennae not emarginate.
 p. Colour of prothorax same as elytra ... *brevicornis*, Chev.
 pp. Colour of prothorax not same as elytra ... *amoena*, n. sp.
 BB. Punctures on disc of prothorax not transversely wrinkled.
 C. Apical joint of antennae distinctly emarginate.
 q. Prothorax with two fasciae of pale hairs ... *excavata*, Westw.
 qq. Prothorax without such fasciae.
 r. Emargination of apical joint of antennae at apex.
 s. Colour emerald-green ... *aulicodès*, Gorh.
 ss. Colour deep violet ... *reticulata*, n. sp.
 rr. Emargination of apical joint of antennae at side.
 t. Prothorax longer than wide ... *parallela*, n. sp.
 tt. Prothorax not longer than wide ... *spinicornis*, n. sp.
 CC. Apical joint of antennae not distinctly emarginate.
 D. Parts of antennae pale.
 u. Punctures on elytra comparatively large.
 v. Prothorax strongly flattened on disc ... *angularis*, n. sp.
 vv. Prothorax almost globular ... *globoicollis*, n. sp.
 uu. Punctures on elytra comparatively small.
 w. Head and prothorax without median carina ... *latipennis*, n. sp.
 ww. Head and prothorax with median carina ... *perplexa*, n. sp.
 DD. Antennae entirely dark.
 E. Prothorax with submedian fascia of pale hairs ... *hirticollis*, n. sp.
 EE. Prothorax without such fascia ... *cribrata*, Schenk.

ELEALE PULCHRA, Newm.

This is a variable species; three specimens from New South Wales differ from the typical form, two having nearly the whole of the apical nitid portion of the elytra flavous, and the other only slightly diluted with yellow at the apex; a specimen from Kangaroo Island has the antennae somewhat darker, almost red, with the tibiae reddish (in parts infuscated), and the tarsi diluted with red; there are three specimens, in the collection of Mr. Lea, from Western Australia, which have the antennae reddish, with the club dull black.

ELEALE PALLIDIPENNIS, n. sp.

Upper-surface of head and prothorax dark olive-green with brassy reflection, palpi, antennae, and elytra testaceous, the latter infuscated near scutellum, also on humeral angles, and at apex, legs dark blue in parts with a metallic reflection; thickly clothed with short subdepressed white hairs. Under-surface shining green with brassy reflections, and somewhat thickly clothed with moderately long, depressed white hairs.

Head comparatively small, with a small round interocular depression, and with very small, round, dense punctures. Antennae reaching to middle of prothorax, club distinctly three-jointed, joints seven and eight not dilated, apical joint almost imperceptibly emarginated on the inside. *Prothorax* about as long as wide, sides evenly rounded, widest part near the middle, subapical transverse impression obsolete, subbasal one distinct; with small, round, and very dense punctures, larger than those on the head, near the apex less crowded. *Scutellum* round. *Elytra* at base a little wider and about twice as long as prothorax, sides from the base gradually narrow towards apex, with comparatively shallow and very dense punctures, which are about the same size as those on prothorax and nowhere confluent, those on the humeral angles and at apex much finer, so that these parts are more nitid than the general surface. On each elytron are to be seen three more or less distinct carinae. *Legs* comparatively long and robust, posterior femora nearly reaching apex of elytra. Length, 5-6 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Oodnadatta (Blackburn's collection); Western Australia: Cue (H. W. Brown). Type, I. 12825, in South Australian Museum.

The dark part at the base of the elytra is in the form of an inverted triangle, the basal angles of which are situated about midway between the humeral and sutural angles and the apical one on the suture below the scutellum. This dark patch is in the nature of a stain, with here and there

the testaceous colour of the elytra showing through it; on two specimens this basal stain is much lighter, and on one of them barely perceptible. The front tarsi and apex of front tibiae are sometimes diluted with yellow. Differs from *E. apicalis*, Macl., in being much smaller and more hairy, colour of elytra paler, joints seven and eight of antennae not dilated, punctures very much smaller, and those on the prothorax not transversely confluent.

ELEALE CARINATICOLLIS, n. sp.

Shining black, in parts reflecting blue; first three joints of antennae red. Upper-surface clothed with long, straggling, black hairs, thicker and more upright on the head and prothorax than on the elytra, scutellum with thick white pubescence, legs with black, interspersed with white hairs; under-surface with white hairs, thicker at the sides than elsewhere.

Head wide, with a large interocular depression; punctures on top moderately large and distinct, becoming smaller and more crowded between the eyes and forepart, and confluent in such a way as to form a more or less distinct longitudinal carina midway between the eyes, extending from the clypeal suture nearly to the vertex. Antennae with five-jointed club, joints seven to ten obconical and gradually increasing in width, the apical on the inside obliquely, but not deeply, emarginate, the apex of emargination obtuse. *Prothorax* about as wide as long, with transverse subapical and subbasal impressions, sides strongly inflated near the middle, the disc with a large moderately deep elliptical depression, divided longitudinally by a distinct carina; near apex with fine, transverse, rugose punctures, the disc and sides with large, coarse, transverse rugosities. *Scutellum* round. *Elytra* elongate, at base wider than prothorax, depressed between the humeral angles and behind scutellum, sides very slightly constricted near middle; punctures large, deep, and reticulate, smaller and more individually distinct at the base, confluent at suture and margins near the middle, and decreasing in size towards apex, at which they are almost obsolete; on each elytron are to be seen three more or less distinct carinae. Posterior *femora* comparatively slender and not reaching to the apex of elytra. Length, 10 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Quorn (A. H. Elston). Type (unique), in author's collection.

This species is easily distinguished by the singular sculpture of its prothorax, the elliptical depression extends from the subapical to the subbasal impressions, and is truncate at its apex and base, the longitudinal carina extends the

whole length of the depression, with distinct wrinkles branching from each side of it. The punctures on the humeral angles and at the apex are almost obsolete, so that these portions are more nitid than the rest of the surface. In general appearance it somewhat resembles *E. intricata*, Klug., from which it can be distinguished by having the club of the antennae black, with the apical joint more obliquely emarginate, the sculpture of the prothorax, and the punctures on the elytra more reticulate. It differs from *E. reichei*, Spin., in the shape of the apical joint of the antennae, the sculpture of the prothorax, and the punctures on the elytra being somewhat smaller.

ELEALE ILLAETABILIS, n. sp.

Upper-surface of a bronze colour with a coppery gloss, palpi and four apical joints of club of antennae dull black, legs violet with a coppery reflection; clothing moderately dense; on head, prothorax, and legs with comparatively long, on elytra short, semi-erect, black hairs; on face and legs dark hairs interspersed with pale ones, scutellum scantily clothed with white pubescence, and at apex of elytra a small fringe of white hairs. Under-surface dark shining blue with here and there a brassy reflection, and thickly clothed with long, shaggy, white hairs.

Head moderately elongate, with three small shallow depressions, one midway between the eyes, and one near the base of each antenna, with dense moderately large punctures, only here and there confluent, those at the top less crowded. Antennae long and stout, reaching back almost to base of prothorax, joints three to six slightly longer than wide, fifth and sixth feebly obconical in shape, seventh slightly flattened and obconical, eight to eleven compressed, eight to ten obconical, the apical joint only slightly larger than the tenth, and on the inside with a small, deep, and somewhat oblique emargination, the apex of which is acute. *Prothorax* distinctly longer than wide, sides almost straight to beyond the middle, where they are slightly dilated, then contracted towards base, subapical transverse impression almost obsolete, the subbasal one comparatively shallow, disc flattened, with a small shallow fovea in the middle and just in front of the subbasal impression; densely punctured, punctures not much larger than those on head and transversely confluent, those near the apex smaller and less crowded; in the middle is a longitudinal carina. *Scutellum* comparatively small and round. *Elytra* at base about one and a half times as wide, and more than three times as long as prothorax, sides straight and parallel, gently rounded off towards apex, humeral angles

slightly salient, with interhumeral and post-scutellar depressions; closely punctured, the punctures larger than those on prothorax, reticulate, here and there slightly confluent, and extending right to apex, where they are smaller but nevertheless distinct, at base less crowded and smaller, only humeral angles glistening through paucity of punctures; on each elytron are to be seen three more or less distinct carinae. *Legs* comparatively slender, posterior femora only reaching about half-way to apex of elytra. Length, 9.5-12.5 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Mount Lofty Ranges (Blackburn's collection, Rev. A. P. Burgess, A. H. Elston), Sandy Creek (J. G. O. Tepper); Victoria: Lake's Entrance, Noble Park (F. E. Wilson), Dividing Range (Blackburn's collection); Tasmania (A. Simson). Type, in author's collection; cotype, I. 12816, in South Australian Museum.

A very elongate species, and does not vary much in colour except that on some specimens the coppery gloss is a little brighter than on others. In general appearance very close to *E. aspera*, Newm., from which it can be distinguished by the shape of the prothorax, the punctures of which are larger and more individually distinct, the transverse wrinkles coarser and less crowded, and the punctures on the elytra larger, and somewhat less crowded.

ELEALE MARGARITACEA, n. sp.

Upper-surface dark green, iridescent, palpi and club of antennae black; very scantily clothed with moderately long, semi-erect, black hairs, interspersed with white ones, which are more numerous at the sides of prothorax and on legs than elsewhere, scutellum lightly clothed with white pubescence. Under-surface shining, gula bright blue, sterna and abdomen green, the sterna with metallic, the latter with glistening brassy reflections, clothed with moderately long whitish hairs, middle portion of metasternum and abdomen glabrous.

Head elongate, with a large shallow depression between the eyes, closely punctured, the punctures round, deep, here and there confluent, and defining a longitudinal carina midway between the eyes, extending from the clypeal suture to the vertex. Antennae reaching to beyond the middle of the prothorax, the first joint very large, the second almost globular, three to six longer than wide and subcylindrical, seven and eight slightly flattened and dilated at their apices, nine to eleven compressed, the ninth nearly twice the size of the eighth, the apical not much larger than the tenth, and with a small, rather shallow, oblique emargination on the inside, the apex truncate. *Prothorax* not much longer than

wide, sides slightly rounded at middle, with a shallow transverse subapical impression and a deeper subbasal one; on each side near the middle is a small, shallow fovea, disc lightly flattened, the punctures dense, large, deep, and transversely rugose, those near the apex smaller, less crowded, and more individually distinct. *Scutellum* comparatively small and somewhat transverse. *Elytra* at base about one and a half times as wide, and slightly more than three times as long as the prothorax, sides straight and almost parallel, gently rounded towards apex, humeral angles barely salient, with interhumeral and post-scutellar depressions; somewhat densely punctured, the punctures moderately large, deep, and reticulate, here and there on the middle transversely confluent, near base smaller and less crowded, those near apex smaller but just as crowded and deep as on the middle; on each elytron are three more or less distinct longitudinal carinae. Posterior *femora* not reaching to apex of elytra. Length, 10.5-12 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Eyre Sand Patch (W. Graham). Type, I. 12828, in South Australian Museum.

Very closely resembles *E. viridis*, Guerin, from which it can be distinguished by its colour and scantier clothing, more elongate form, prothorax more transversely wrinkled, and punctures on elytra somewhat larger. In general appearance somewhat resembles the previous species, but differs in being a lighter colour, less hairy, and by not having a small fringe of white hairs at apex of elytra, sides of prothorax more rounded, prothorax more coarsely wrinkled, and punctures on elytra somewhat larger.

ELEALE VIRIDIS, Guerin.

Herr Schenkling⁽⁸⁾ considers this species to be the same as *E. aspera*, Newm.; this I believe to be incorrect, the two being quite distinct from each other. The insect I have identified as *viridis* differs from *aspera*, *inter alia*, by having the punctures much larger and coarser on the elytra and prothorax, particularly on the latter, which is also less elongate, and with the sides rounded near the middle; the colour is also of a much brighter green than any specimen I have yet seen of *aspera*.

Hab.—Western Australia.

ELEALE ROBUSTA, n. sp.

Upper-surface shining green with brassy reflection, palpi, antennae, and tarsi black; head and prothorax thickly,

(8) Schenkling, Deut. Ent. Zeit., 1906, p. 288.

elytra scantily clothed with moderately long, upright, black hairs; face, scutellum, and legs lightly clothed with white hairs. Under-surface shining green with brassy reflections, and thickly clothed with long, shaggy, white hairs.

Head elongate, surface of face uneven, having a moderately large and irregularly shaped shallow depression between the eyes, and a smaller and deeper one at the base of each antenna, with comparatively small and rugose punctures, those on the vertex somewhat finer and less crowded; midway between the eyes a more or less distinct longitudinal carina. Antennae long, almost reaching back to base of prothorax; joints three to six cylindrical, seven to nine obconical and gradually increasing in width, the apical joint slightly wider than the tenth, and about one a half times as large, on the inside is a large, deep, crescent-shaped emargination. *Prothorax* only very slightly longer than wide, sides gradually widening to beyond the middle, where they reach their maximum width, then suddenly contract towards the base, with a shallow subapical transverse impression and a deeper subbasal one; on the middle of disc are two shallow foveae, one just behind the subapical and the other in front of the subbasal impressions, both foveae touching the impressions, also two shallow foveae, one on each side where the sides of prothorax attain their maximum width; transversely wrinkled, the punctures, which are about the same size as those on head, are only with difficulty to be here and there separately perceived. *Scutellum* comparatively small and round. *Elytra* at base about one and a half times as wide as the widest part of prothorax and barely three times its length, sides straight and parallel to beyond the middle then gradually rounded off towards apex, humeral angles salient, interhumeral and post-scutellar depressions moderately deep; closely punctured, the punctures large, deep, quadratic, and reticulate, in places transversely confluent, those near the base less crowded and more individually distinct, only the outside of humeral angles glistening from the paucity of punctures; on each elytron are two rather indistinct longitudinal carinae. *Femora* robust, posterior ones not reaching apex of elytra. Length, 6-7 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Stradbroke Island (H. Hacker, H. Pottinger). Type, in author's collection; cotypes, in South Australian Museum (I. 12824) and Queensland Museum.

A robust species and apparently not variable, except that some specimens have a little stronger brassy reflection than others. Although the whole upper-surface is shining, it nowhere glistens through the paucity of punctures, except at the humeral angles; the punctures at apex of elytra, although

smaller than those on disc, are nevertheless distinct and deep. It differs from *E. margaritacea*, n. sp., by having a more shining appearance, brighter colour, surface of face more uneven, joints comprising the club of antennae not compressed, the apical joint bigger and more largely and deeply excavated, transverse wrinkles on prothorax more numerous and finer, and the punctures on the elytra more confluent.

ELEALE AMOENA, n. sp.

Upper-surface shining, head and elytra green, the latter tinged near suture with violet, prothorax brassy, base slightly tinged with violet, legs deep metallic-green with coppery gloss, antennae testaceous, club more or less infusate; clothed with moderately long, almost upright dark hairs, shorter and more depressed on elytra, with pale hairs at sides, on scutellum and legs. Under-surface shining green with brassy reflections, and lightly clothed with moderately long white hairs.

Head elongate, with a small, round, interocular depression, closely and rugosely punctured, the punctures much fainter on part of face near clypeal suture, this part, which glistens, extends upwards in the form of a triangle, the apex being just below the depression. Antennae short, barely reaching to middle of prothorax; club distinctly three-jointed, the apical joint not emarginate. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, disc slightly flattened, sides parallel, but contracted suddenly near the base, with a transverse sub-basal impression, which has a small round median fovea in front of, and touching it; punctures at apex slightly smaller than those on head, and more or less individually distinct, those on the disc and sides much larger and deeper, transversely rugose, and arranged so as to define a narrow longitudinal median carina. *Scutellum* small and round. *Elytra* at base wider than prothorax, sides widest just beyond the middle, humeral callosities small and barely salient, inter-humeral depression small and shallow, the post-scutellar depression somewhat larger and deeper; with moderately large, seriate and reticulate punctures, more or less quadratic and slightly confluent at suture near the middle. *Metasternum* and abdomen with a long, narrow, longitudinal furrow, extending from behind the intermediate coxae to almost the apex of the abdomen, and interrupted by the posterior coxae. *Femora* robust, posterior ones not reaching apex of elytra. Length, 5-6 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Barossa (R. J. Burton), Murray River (A. H. Elston). Type, in author's collection; cotype, I. 12813, in South Australian Museum.

This is a very pretty little insect which varies slightly in colour, on some specimens the club of the antennae is darker than on the type, the prothorax is sometimes coppery, and the elytra almost blue, the humeral callosities are sometimes almost flat and the interhumeral depressions barely perceptible. Comes very close to *E. brevicornis*, Chev., from which it may be readily distinguished by its colour, somewhat finer punctuation, particularly on the prothorax, the sides of which are straighter, and also on the humeral angles and at apex of elytra, so that these parts are more nitid than the rest of surface. Differs from the description of *E. brevis*, Gorh., by its colour and size, head closely punctured, and sides of the prothorax straight.

ELEALE AULICODES, Gorham.

Specimens from Lake Callabonna differ from the typical form in being smaller, and in colour ranging from a beautiful pale blue to a deeper blue reflecting purple.

ELEALE RETICULATA, n. sp.

Upper-surface deep violet, in parts reflecting blue and green, club of antennae dull black, femora blue; clothed with moderately long black hairs, becoming shorter and more depressed towards apex of elytra, scutellum with thick white pubescence, sides of prothorax and base of femora with shaggy white hairs. Under-surface shining blue, in parts reflecting green, densely clothed with long, shaggy, white hairs, becoming shorter and more depressed on the abdomen.

Head elongate, with a large, shallow, interocular depression, moderately large punctures, becoming smaller, more crowded, and confluent between the eyes and on the forepart, and defining a more or less distinct longitudinal carina midway between the eyes. Antennae reaching to about the middle of prothorax, joints seven and eight only very slightly obconical and about as wide as the sixth, club wide and three-jointed, joints compressed, the apical truncate and emarginate at its apex. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, sides inflated near the middle, with a transverse subapical and sub-basal impression, the former being almost obsolete, disc flat, punctures near apex small but distinct, elsewhere much larger and in places confluent, especially on disc, where they define a more or less distinct, thin, longitudinal median carina. *Scutellum* moderately large and round. *Elytra* elongate, at base wider than prothorax, sides subparallel, with interhumeral and post-scutellar depressions; punctures moderately large, crowded, and reticulate, those at the base and apex

smaller, but nevertheless distinct. *Femora* moderately robust, the posterior ones not reaching apex of elytra. Length, 9-12 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Karoonda (G. E. H. Wright); Western Australia: Geraldton (J. Clark), Mullewa (Miss J. F. May). Type, in author's collection; cotype, I. 12817, in South Australian Museum.

On some specimens can be seen three feeble carinae on each elytron, the elytral punctures are very crowded, but nowhere confluent, the humeral angles only glistening through paucity of punctures. Differs from *E. aulicodes*, Gorham, in having the head and prothorax more elongate, the punctures on face more crowded, the club more distinctly three-jointed, and by its colour. In general appearance it somewhat resembles *E. cribrata*, Schenk., from which it differs in being more robust and hairy, by the club of antennae, the apical joint of which is emarginate at its apex, punctures on prothorax smaller and in places confluent, punctures on elytra somewhat smaller and more crowded.

ELEALE PARALLELA, n. sp.

Upper-surface green, joints one to six of antennae metallic-green, seven to ten reddish-brown, the apical black; clothed with nearly upright, moderately long, black hairs, face, scutellum and legs with white hairs. Under-surface shining, greenish-blue, clothed with long, shaggy, white hairs, thicker at the sides than elsewhere.

Head elongate, with a small shallow depression between the eyes and a somewhat deeper one at the base of each antenna, punctures small, moderately deep and crowded, here and there confluent. Antennae long, almost reaching to base of prothorax, joints three to six cylindrical, seven and eight obconical, nine and ten wider than long and almost semi-circular, apical joint nearly as large as nine and ten combined, with a large, deep, crescent-shaped emargination. *Prothorax* nearly one and a half times as long as wide, sides straight and parallel nearly to base, then slightly contracted to the base itself, disc lightly flattened, transverse subapical impression obsolete, the subbasal one almost imperceptible; punctures at apex about the same size as those on head and in places transversely confluent, those on disc and sides larger and deeper, here and there confluent, and defining an interrupted, longitudinal, median carina. *Scutellum* small and round. *Elytra* at base not much wider, and about thrice as long as prothorax, sides straight and parallel nearly to apex, then rounded off, humeral angles not salient, interhumeral depression almost obsolete, post-scutellar depression much

deeper; punctures moderately large and deep, crowded, reticulate, transversely confluent near suture; at base, on humeral angles, and at apex the punctures are smaller, but not sufficiently fine to cause these parts to glisten. When viewed in a slanting direction from the front, two longitudinal carinae are to be plainly seen on the basal half of each elytron. *Legs* slender, posterior femora not reaching apex of elytra. Length, 8-10 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Stradbroke Island (H. Hacker), Brisbane (F. E. Wilson). Type, in author's collection; cotypes, in South Australian Museum (I. 12823), and in Queensland Museum.

A very elongate and distinct species, apparently not a variable one. In general appearance somewhat resembles *E. aspera*, Newm., from which it can be readily distinguished by the apical joint of the antennae being larger and more deeply excavated, and the different sculpture of the prothorax.

ELEALE SPINICORNIS, n. sp,

Upper-surface deep blue, almost black, with here and there a metallic reflection, head paler, club of antennae testaceous; scantily clothed with rather long, semi-erect, black hairs, and thickly clothed with short, depressed, hoary hairs. Under-surface green with brassy reflections, and thickly clothed with moderately long, shaggy, white hairs.

Head with a large shallow depression between the eyes, and moderately large punctures, not crowded, here and there confluent. Antennae long, almost reaching to base of prothorax, joints three to eight longer than wide and nearly cylindrical, club distinctly three-jointed, compressed, with the first two obconical, the apical rounded at its base, and with a large, deep, semi-oblique emargination on each side of it, that on the inner side being somewhat deeper, the apex produced into a rather long, pointed spine. *Prothorax* about as long as wide, sides evenly rounded, widest part being near the middle, subapical transverse impression entirely absent, the subbasal one very indistinct, disc very lightly flattened; punctures moderately large, but not deep, those near apex smaller, here and there confluent, with a more or less distinct longitudinal median carina. *Scutellum* small and round. *Elytra* at base little wider than widest part of prothorax and about thrice its length, sides almost straight and gently rounded towards apex; punctures smaller than those on disc of prothorax, round, shallow, and crowded, near base smaller and less crowded, only humeral angles glistening through paucity of punctures. Posterior *femora* not reaching apex of elytra. Length, 4.5-7 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Mount Lofty Ranges (Rev. A. P. Burgess), Quorn (Blackburn's collection). Type, I. 12826, in South Australian Museum.

A very hairy species, and at once distinguished from all previously described ones by the singular formation of the apical joint of the antennae, the excavations on each side of it are deep, and extend for about half the length of the joint, so that the apical spine is about as long as the unexcavated portion; on some specimens the club is a little darker than on the type, but this may be due to age or post-mortem change. There is an entire absence of carinae on the elytra, which are closely and uniformly punctured, the interhumeral and post-scutellar depressions are distinct and about the same size.

ELEALE ANGULARIS, n. sp.

Upper-surface shining, dark blue with metallic reflections, legs paler, antennae shining red with club dull black; scantily clothed with moderately long, semi-erect, black hairs; scutellum, sides near base of prothorax, and apex of elytra with white hairs. Under-surface dark blue with here and there metallic reflections; scantily clothed with comparatively short, depressed, white hairs, clothing much thicker at sides of pro- and mesosternum than elsewhere.

Head moderately elongate, with a large round depression between the eyes, and with small, round, rather deep, and dense punctures, here and there confluent. Antennae reaching to about middle of prothorax, joints three to five longer than wide, the third being the longest, the sixth barely longer than wide, the seventh and eighth obconical, the latter wider, the club three-jointed and compressed, the ninth and tenth obconical, the ninth about twice the size of the eighth, the apical joint about half as big again as the tenth, truncate at its apex, the inside almost imperceptibly emarginated, the inside apical angle acute, the outside one rounded. *Prothorax* not much longer than wide, sides almost straight and slightly diverging outwards to beyond the middle, then suddenly contracting towards the base, making an obtuse angle on each side; with a shallow subapical transverse impression and a deeper subbasal one, disc flattened and slightly uneven; punctures large, deep and crowded, here and there confluent, those near the apex and base smaller and less crowded; with a more or less distinct longitudinal median carina. *Scutellum* round. *Elytra* at base about one and a half times as wide, and nearly three times as long as the prothorax, sides almost straight and gently rounded off towards apex, humeral angles prominent, with interhumeral and post-scutellar depressions conspicuous; punctures somewhat crowded, large, deep, and

reticulate, those at base smaller and less crowded, those on humeral angles and at apex almost obsolete, so that these parts are more nitid than rest of surface; with two more or less distinct carinae on each elytron. *Femora* robust, posterior ones not reaching apex of elytra. Length, 9.5-10.5 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Mount Lofty Ranges (A. H. Elston); Victoria: Kiata (F. E. Wilson). Type, in author's collection; cotype, I. 12827, in South Australian Museum.

A very robust and angular species, which may be easily distinguished by the shape of prothorax and the angular appearance at base of elytra. Somewhat resembles *E. latipennis*, n. sp., from which it differs in the shape and sculpture of the prothorax, elytra proportionately longer and with larger and deeper punctures.

ELEALE GLOBICOLLIS, n. sp.

Upper-surface bright cupreous, face, sides of prothorax, and base of elytra slightly diluted with green, large patch on middle of each elytron much paler, almost testaceous, labrum and mandibles dark brown, palpi, tibiae and tarsi testaceous, the two latter infusate in parts, femora violet; scantily clothed with short subdepressed black, interspersed with white hairs, the latter more numerous and longer at sides of prothorax, on elytra and legs; scutellum with thick white pubescence and at apex of elytra a fringe of white hairs. Under-surface violet with brilliant coppery gloss; sides of meso- and metasternum thickly clothed with moderately long, depressed, white hairs, elsewhere much more scantily clothed.

Head with a small, round, moderately shallow, interocular depression; punctures on top small and deep, confluent on the vertex and defining a small longitudinal carina, those on the face larger and somewhat obliquely confluent. Antennae barely reaching to middle of prothorax, the seventh joint almost cylindrical, the eighth slightly dilated and flattened, the club distinctly three-jointed and compressed, the ninth obconical, the tenth wider than long, the apical about as long as wide, truncate at its apex, and almost imperceptibly emarginated. *Prothorax* slightly longer than wide, sides dilated near the middle, with transverse subapical and subbasal depressions, the latter much deeper than the former, disc very lightly flattened, punctures at apex about same size as those on vertex of head and transversely confluent, on the disc and sides the punctures are much larger, deeper, and reticulate, only confluent in places near the middle, and defining an interrupted and more or less distinct longitudinal median carina. *Scutellum* round. *Elytra* at base about twice as wide as the prothorax, and a

little more than twice its length, sides very slightly diminishing in width from the base to apex, which is rounded, interhumeral and post-scutellar depressions shallow; closely punctured, the punctures large, deep, reticulate, and subquadratic, here and there confluent on the middle, somewhat less crowded near base but not much smaller, on the humeral angles and at apex the punctures are almost obsolete, so that these parts are more nitid than the general surface. *Legs* moderately long, posterior femora nearly reaching apex of elytra. Length, 6.7 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Lake Austin (H. W. Brown); South Australia: Oodnadatta (Blackburn's collection), Murray River (A. H. Elston). Type, I. 12821, in South Australian Museum.

There are only three specimens of this species before me; the type is from Western Australia, that from Oodnadatta differs in having the club of the antennae slightly infuscated and the tibiae and tarsi darker, and the one from the Murray River is doubtfully regarded as a variety, it being more robust, its colour a bright violet with club of antennae black, but in sculpture agrees very well with the other two. In shape somewhat near *E. brevicornis*, Chev., from which it may be distinguished by its colour, the prothorax more globular, base of elytra wider, and punctures on elytra much larger.

ELEALE LATIPENNIS, n. sp.

Upper-surface somewhat shining, front of head and anterior femora green, antennae red (club excepted, which is black), palpi black, remainder violet, in parts with a coppery or metallic-green gloss; clothed with moderately long, subdepressed, black hairs, interspersed with shorter and more depressed white ones, sides of prothorax, scutellum, and apex of elytra more densely clothed with white hairs. Under-surface glistening blue, with brassy reflections on abdomen, clothed with moderately dense, shaggy, white hairs.

Head comparatively small, with a shallow interocular depression, punctures small and fairly deep, crowded, and confluent in places between the eyes, but not defining a longitudinal carina. Antennae short, barely reaching to middle of prothorax, joints seven and eight scarcely flattened or dilated, club distinctly three-jointed, apical joint almost imperceptibly emarginated on the inner side with its apex pointed. *Prothorax* distinctly longer than wide, sides almost parallel to beyond the middle, then suddenly contracted towards base, which is somewhat narrower than apex, the transverse subapical depression almost obsolete, the subbasal

one distinct, the disc slightly flattened; punctures at apex slightly smaller than those on head and somewhat transversely confluent, on the disc and sides much larger and deeper, and only here and there confluent. *Scutellum* comparatively large and round. *Elytra* at base nearly twice as wide as the prothorax, and about twice its length, sides almost parallel to beyond the middle, then narrowed towards apex, interhumeral and post-scutellar depressions comparatively shallow; with moderately small punctures, crowded and reticulate, only here and there confluent, those near the base and apex smaller and less crowded, and on the humeral angles they are almost absent, so that this part is more nitid than the rest of the surface. *Legs* comparatively long, posterior femora nearly reaching apex of elytra. Length, 7-9 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Quorn (Blackburn's collection), Murray River (R. F. Kemp and A. H. Elston). Type, in author's collection; cotype, I. 12819, in South Australian Museum.

On some specimens the colour is violet with a stronger mixture of blue in it, and on one the metallic green gloss predominates over the violet. On the middle of each elytron are two more or less distinct longitudinal carinae, starting near the base and becoming obsolete behind the middle, the apices are decorated with a fringe of moderately long white hairs. The shape of the prothorax somewhat resembles that of *E. cribrata*, Schenklg., otherwise it cannot readily be associated with any other previously described species.

ELEALE PERPLEXA, n. sp.

Upper-surface of head and prothorax green, palpi and antennae testaceous, with the club of the latter and the apices of the former lightly infusate, elytra cupreous with a brassy reflection, anterior legs green with brassy reflection, intermediate and posterior ones violet; clothed with short, subdepressed, black hairs, interspersed with shorter and more depressed white ones; scutellum covered with white pubescence. Under-surface green with brassy reflection, and densely clothed with long, shaggy, white hairs.

Head elongate, with a moderately large, shallow, interocular depression, and two smaller, deeper, and more elongate ones at base of antennae; the punctures small, deep, and dense, confluent in parts, and defining a short median longitudinal carina on the vertex. Antennae reaching to middle of prothorax, joints seven and eight but slightly dilated and flattened, club distinctly three-jointed, the inside of the last joint barely emarginate, the outside apical angle rounded, the inside one acute. *Prothorax* longer than wide, base about

as wide as apex, sides rounded, widest part just beyond the middle, disc flattened; punctures at apex slightly smaller and more shallow than those on head and in places confluent, those on disc and sides much larger, deeper, and reticulate, only running into each other near the middle and defining a longitudinal median carina. *Scutellum* round. *Elytra* at base wider than prothorax, and about two and a half times as long, sides parallel to about three-fourths the length, then rounded off towards apex, humeral callosities moderately salient, interhumeral and post-scutellar depressions conspicuous; punctures comparatively small, crowded and reticulate, nowhere confluent, those on base, humeral callosities, and near apex shallow and less crowded, so that these parts are more nitid than the rest of the surface; on each elytron are three feeble carinae. *Legs* long and comparatively slender, posterior femora reaching to apex of elytra. Length, 8-10 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Oodnadatta (Blackburn's collection), Ooldea (A. M. Lea); Western Australia: Cue (H. W. Brown), Mullewa (Miss J. F. May). Type, I. 12820, in South Australian Museum.

This species is variable in colour, some specimens being lighter and others darker than the typical form, and on one specimen the elytra are almost green, strongly diluted with brownish-yellow, on some (including the type) the labrum has a distinct yellow spot, whilst on others it is entirely dark. Very close to the previous species, from which it may be distinguished by its somewhat more elongate form, antennae and palpi paler, disc of prothorax flatter, and the longitudinal carinae on head and prothorax.

ELEALE HIRTICOLLIS, n. sp.

Head, prothorax, and legs violet, palpi and first eight joints of antennae shining black, club dull black, base and apex of elytra blue, reflecting violet, remainder of elytra green; clothed with nearly upright black hairs, long on prothorax and base of elytra and becoming shorter towards apex of the latter, scutellum thickly covered with short, depressed, white hairs, a wide fascia across middle of prothorax, and legs (particularly at base of femora) with long, shaggy, white hairs. Under-surface shining, head and thorax violet, abdomen green; scantily clothed with moderately long, subdepressed, white hairs, which are more numerous on the forepart and sides of the metasternum than elsewhere.

Head moderately elongate, with a shallow depression between the eyes and, a somewhat deeper one at the base of each antenna, punctures on top of head small, round, shallow,

and slightly confluent, elsewhere much larger, deeper, and not confluent. Antennae long, nearly reaching to base of prothorax, first joint about as long as the third and twice as thick, the second is the smallest and beadlike, three to five cylindrical, seven and eight slightly, nine and ten strongly, obconical in shape; the apical joint is not emarginate, apex truncate, the outside apical angle rounded, the inside one acute. *Prothorax* about as wide as long, sides dilated near middle, anterior transverse impression almost obsolete, the sub-basal one distinct, disc with a large longitudinal, moderately deep, and elliptical depression; punctures at apex about same size as those on vertex of head and transversely confluent, elsewhere much larger and deeper, here and there confluent, and defining a distinct longitudinal carina dividing the depression in the middle. *Scutellum* round. Elytra at base about one and a half times as wide and about two and a half times as long as the prothorax, sides slightly diminishing in width towards apex, interhumeral and post-scutellar depressions moderately deep, humeral angles salient; punctures large, quadratic, reticulate, and nowhere confluent, those at base, on humeral angles, and at apex much smaller and more scattered, so that these parts are more nitid than the rest of the surface. *Legs* robust, posterior femora not reaching apex of elytra. Length, 6-13 mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Ankertell (H. W. Brown), Beverley (F. H. du Boulay), Cue (H. W. Brown), Geraldton (J. Clark), Mullewa (Miss J. F. May), Mount Squires (Elder Expedition); South Australia: Lake Callabonna (A. Zietz). Type, in author's collection; cotype, I. 12822, in South Australian Museum.

This is a very pretty and variable species, particularly in size; on some specimens the head and prothorax are much darker in colour, a very deep blue, and on others violet tinged with green. It was this species that Blackburn doubtfully identified as *E. reichei*, Spin., from which it can be distinguished by its colour, the apical joint of antennae *not* emarginate, the punctures on prothorax more individually distinct, median fascia of white hairs on the prothorax, and the punctures on the elytra smaller, more crowded, and more reticulate. In general appearance it somewhat resembles *E. excavata*, Westw., from which it differs in being of a brighter colour, the club of the antennae composed of only three joints, and the apical one not emarginate, the disc of the prothorax depressed, only one transverse fascia of hairs on prothorax, and that extending across the middle, and the base and apex of elytra glistening.

ELEALE CRIBRATA.⁽⁹⁾ Schenkling.

Mr. F. E. Wilson has sent me from Kiata, Victoria, several specimens which agree very well with the description of this species, except that the whole upper-surface is blue-black, with here and there a coppery reflection; four specimens with the typical colouring have been taken at Lucindale, South Australia.

ALLELIDEA SIMILIS, n. sp.

Black; antennae (club infuscated) and parts of legs pale testaceous; elytra with two white fasciae, one basal and the other submedian; scutellum black. With sparse subdepressed white setae, longer and more numerous on sides and legs.

Head wider than prothorax, with moderately large punctures; these are separate and distinct on top of head, but are crowded together on the forepart, and running into each other in such a way as to form a more or less distinct, longitudinal carina midway between the eyes. Antennae short. *Prothorax* longer than wide, apex wider than base, inflated near the middle and very much constricted at base, with an almost obsolete, transverse impression near apex; punctures larger than those on the head, and sparsely but evenly distributed. *Elytra* at base about as wide as base of prothorax, then gradually widening to beyond the middle, when they gently contract towards apex, which is rounded; punctures moderately large, distinct, and seriate, becoming smaller and less distinct posteriorly. *Legs* long and slender. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—Australia; probably Queensland. Type (unique), in Queensland Museum.

On the elytra the basal fasciae are not interrupted by the suture and touch the margins, the submedian fasciae touch the margins but are interrupted by a very narrow strip at the suture; both fasciae are slightly narrower at suture than at the margins. The anterior tibiae are more or less pale, and the apices of the intermediate and posterior ones are also pale. This insect very much resembles *A. brevipennis*, Pascoe, with the elytra continued to beyond the second white part, where it is cut off on that species; it also differs in having the prothorax more closely punctured on the disc. There is a resemblance in shape to a big *A. ctenostomoides*, Waterh.; but having the elytra without subapical white marking; and it is also closely associated with *A. curvifasciata*, Lea, from which it differs in having the white basal markings broader and almost parallel, and the submedian fascia broader

⁽⁹⁾ Schenkling, Deut. Ent. Mus. Mittl., 1916, p. 148.

and not shaped like a boomerang, the punctures smaller, particularly on the prothorax.

PYLUS PYGMAEUS, Blackb.

This insect varies in the colour of prothorax and the size and shape of piceous markings on the elytra. On some specimens the prothorax is darker, and on one it is entirely piceous; on all the specimens examined by me the posterior fascia, although varying greatly in size and shape, does not extend to the extreme apex of elytra. An example from Queensland has the elytra testaceous and, in addition to the median and subapical fasciae, has the base infuscated. Widely distributed in Australia and Tasmania.

CHRYSOMELIDAE.

CLEPTOR GOUDIEI, Lea.

Several specimens of this beautiful insect were taken by R. F. Kemp and myself from the foliage of the Native Pine, *Callitris robusta*, in January, near Murray Bridge, South Australia. The male, which hitherto was unknown, is much smaller than the female and of a beautiful green with a slight brassy reflection, the under-surface more brassy than the upper, abdomen with a wide longitudinal depression down the centre, the first segment with large scattered punctures, second, third, and fourth segments rather densely punctured, in other respects it agrees very well with the author's description of the female. The female varies in colour, some of the specimens taken are of the same colour as the male, others are bright copper with a greenish reflection.
